

Educational Funds-1936

Carnegie Corporation of New York.

Carnegie Corporation's Educational Grants For Past Year Announced

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—(P)—Frederick P. Keppel, president of the Carnegie Corporation, announced today that grants totaling \$3,770,000 were made to colleges and other educational institutions in the United States and the British Empire during the year ending September 30 by the corporation.

The largest appropriation of the year and one of the largest single grants of the corporation's history was \$6,100,000 for capitalization of the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association.

This association founded 17 years ago by the Carnegie Foundation and the corporation has been adopted by most American colleges with pension systems for teachers as their agency to administer these systems.

Library Schools
Grants for support of library schools were made to the University of Chicago, University of Michigan, Hampton Institute and the University of Denver. Grants for library endowment and development were made to Smith College, Vassar College, the University of Stellenbosch in South Africa and for the purpose of books to university and other libraries in New Zealand, West Australia and the West Indies.

Distribution of sets of art teaching equipment valued at \$5,000 and sets of music study material valued at \$2,000 to educational institutions was continued. Other contributions in the educational field were for adult education, research and publications.

The president announced that in its 1936-37 program the corporation has decided to include an endowment grant of \$350,000 to the Harvard Dental School.

New Fields
Discussing new fields for grants, Keppel said the corporation "is already supporting studies in stereophotography for the more effective presentation of sculpture and architecture, under Professor Clarence Kennedy of Smith College, inquiries into the chemistry of color at Harvard, experiments in colored lantern slides at the Art Institute of Chicago, and is speculating on the possibilities of what Leopold Stokowski's combination of distinguished musicianship with acute scientific interest may contribute to the world's enjoyment and appreciation of music."

Criticizing what he called the greatest Federal government outlays for education and culture in the past year, Keppel said some "causes . . . have undoubtedly been harmed rather than helped by hasty allocation and lack of competent supervision."

He praised the Civilian Conservation Camps as a noteworthy achievement by the government and declared the Public Works Administration program may

herald a period "of great creative activity" comparable with the Italian renaissance.

Art of Past
"Much of the great art of the past," he said, "was created under conditions in which subject, medium, dimensions, and general manner of treatment were determined not by the artist himself but by the requirements of the job under which he was put, and this is precisely the situation in which the worker upon a PWA project finds himself."

"Observers believe," he said, "this may create a new attitude on the part of the artist toward his work . . . and a new attitude on the part of the public toward the artist and as a result the artist and his work may once more take the place in the community they held during . . . historic periods."

Keppel predicted no "drying up of the springs of private contributions" because of present and coming taxation on educational gifts.

ADULT STUDY GETS GRANT OF \$625,000

Five-Year Carnegie Plan to Include Survey of the Work's 'Social Significance.'

James
IMPROVEMENT CHIEF AIM

It Will Be Sought in Existing Fields, With Less Emphasis on Opening New Ones.

11-23-36

Grants totaling \$625,000 for the adult education program of the Carnegie Corporation of New York for the next five years were announced yesterday by Dr. Frederick P. Keppel, president of the corporation.

Of this sum, \$225,000 will be used to study the "social significance" of the movement.

The studies, the findings of which are to be issued in book and pamphlet form in the course of the five-year-period, mark a departure in the corporation's program, Dr. Keppel explained, since the last ten years emphasis has been placed upon experimental and demonstrational projects. The program will continue to be administered by the American Association for Adult Education.

newspaper
Trend of the Work Reviewed
"Since the founding of the American Association for Adult Education in 1926," Dr. Keppel said, "the Carnegie Corporation has given financial support through the association for a program of demonstration, exploration, study and encouragement of new fields of activity for the intellectual advancement of adults."

"After a decade of experimentation, during which there has been an unprecedented growth in adult education, it seems advisable to pause and examine the accomplishments and trends, and possibly chart a new course for the future."

"During the years 1936-41, therefore, funds granted by the corporation for experimental purposes

will gradually diminish, and research and study will be directed less at opening new fields of adult activity and more at the improvement of existing fields."

A total of forty studies is planned, to be published at the rate of about eight a year. They will deal with the social significance of adult education as conducted by universities and colleges, public schools, public libraries, settlements, forums, museums, churches, religious organizations, prisons, club and other agencies.

Special Groups to Be Studied

The various forms of adult education which have been developed for special adult groups, such as the physically handicapped, racial groups and educational groups, also will be examined.

The \$225,000 fund will be administered through a Study Fund, which replaces the former Adult Education Experimental Fund. A total of \$40,000 will be available in 1936-37, the amount being augmented annually by increments of \$2,500 until \$50,000 is reached in 1940-41.

An adult education projects fund is established in the amount of \$35,000 for 1936-37, decreasing annually by \$2,500 until \$25,000 is reached in 1940-41. The total of this fund is \$150,000.

A total of \$250,000—or \$50,000 a year for five years—is provided for the administrative expenses of the American Association for Adult Education, including the publication costs of the organization's quarterly Journal of Adult Education.

The studies will be under the supervision of Morse A. Cartwright, director of the association.

Education Body Grants Total

\$983,000

'35 Balance for Colored Schools Is **\$5,402,798.**

MEHARRY COLLEGE ALLOTTED \$130,000

Eleven Others Get **\$80,850.**

NEW YORK—A total of \$983,065.27 was appropriated by the General Education Board for the education of colored people between June 20, 1934, and June 30, 1935, according to the body's annual report just made public.

Cognizance of recent specific trends and tendencies in the education of the colored group are taken by the report.

"In higher education," it is stated, "the Southern States have strengthened their state colleges and so have enlarged the opportunities for service to rural and urban groups through more adequate training in agriculture and in the mechanical arts."

New Programs

"Higher institutions are seeking fields of special function and striving to adapt their programs to regional needs. Division of colored education in state departments or education increasingly made to the Municipal College, co-operate with schools on the Louisville, Ky., to assist in reelementary, secondary and college modeling a building recently as level, and are concerned particularly with the training of teachers for schools of all types."

Due to the difficulty of some Appropriations totaling \$80,850 schools in maintaining a proper

for equipment for teaching the mechanical industries were made to the following eleven schools:

Alabama State Agricultural and Mechanical College, Normal, Ala.; Florida A. and M., Tallahassee; Virginia State College, Petersburg; Prairie View State Normal and Industrial, Prairie View, Texas; Kentucky State Industrial Frankfort; S.C. State A. and M. Orangeburg; Arkansas State, Pine Bluff;

Southern University, Baton Rouge, La.; Alcorn A. and M. Alcorn, Miss.; Agricultural and Technical College, Greensboro, N.C.; West Virginia State, Institute.

A grant of \$2,250 was made for repairs at the Louisiana State Normal and Industrial School Grambling, La.

State Agents Paid

An appropriation of \$127,890 was made by the board to provide for the salaries and traveling expenses of state agents and assistants in the field of colored education.

During the past year, the board has assisted in efforts to secure additional land for future developments at the major educational centers. Towards repairs and refurnishing of dormitories and other buildings, the board appropriated \$8,694 to Spelman College, and \$33,750 to Morehouse College. At Fisk University, Nashville, the need arose for land for an extension of the campus.

The new lots adjoin property on which the government housing project is located. Future buildings may be located on this extension, but it is proposed in the near future to make of the land a health and recreation center for students of Fisk and Meharry Medical College. Total appropriations for Fisk were \$275,000.

Tuskegee Gets \$52,550

LeMoyne College, located in Memphis, was given \$75,000 toward \$120,000 for permanent improvements. In a program looking toward the improvement of its offerings in rural and agricultural education, in industrial education, and in research, Tuskegee Institute was given \$52,550.

Lincoln University, in Pennsylvania, was granted \$50,000 for repairs and additions to the plans. An appropriation of \$19,075 was made to the Municipal College, Louisville, Ky., to assist in remodeling a building recently as an addition to the present school plant.

library, the board gave a total of \$27,800 to the following four schools: Virginia Union, Richmond; St. Augustine College, Raleigh; Bennett College for Women, Greensboro, N.C.; Paine College, Augusta, Ga.

Two schools, St. Paul Normal and Industrial School, Lawrenceville, and Penn Normal, St. Helena Island, S.C., emphasizing industrial education on the secondary level, were given appropriations totaling \$14,100.

Meharry Receives \$130,000

To help improve medical education the board made a grant of \$130,000 to Meharry Medical College, Nashville. This is the only major item of this nature in the record of the past year. An appropriation of \$1200 was made to help defray the expenses of the post graduate clinics for colored physicians at St. Philip Hospital, Richmond.

Fellowship awards were made to thirty-seven persons on the faculties of twenty privately supported institutions. Three of them were renewals; six were for short terms not exceeding three months.

Among these fellowships were one in art, one in the dramatic arts, and two in music. Seventeen persons on the faculties of thirteen public institutions, and an agricultural supervision associated with a state department of education also received fellowships.

Three of these were for short terms and one an extension. The board has made available funds to continue during 1935-36 fellowship aid to colored persons engaged in educational work in the South.

Grants Itemized

Payments on account of appropriations by the board include: Colleges and schools, \$515,449.85; social sciences, \$12,500; schools of medicine, \$167,467.34; special projects \$7,067.94; summer schools, \$3,889.53; Anna T. Jeanes Foundation, \$32,500; John F. Slaughter Fund, \$37,500; rural school agents, \$128,585.43; fellowships, \$66,229.12.

The balance on hand, June 30, 1935 available for unpaid appropriations, was \$11,597,952.21, according to the report, \$5,402,798.56, being available for education of colored youth.

General Education Board Supports Rural Education At Arkansas State College

By John W. Parkey

PINE BLUFF, Ark. — (Special)—The illumination of life in Arkansas of which

the board has taken so large a part, may well be categorized as the general education which lies back of the extensive program of rural education now in progress at the A. M. and physicians at St. Philip Hospital, N. C. college under the direct supervision of Mrs. A. M. P. Strong.

Convinced that life cut in the open country, all too often drab and colorless, could be rendered cheerful, profitable, and forward-looking by the proper use of facilities in the immediate reach of the average rural community, Mrs. Strong is attacking the problem through special lectures, demonstrations, field trips, and special reports, ever emphasizing the fact that the rural folk must elaborate what they have into what they need. But she does not stop here; she goes on to remark the exact methodical procedure of accomplishing this task.

Certainly it is the personality and enthusiasm of the instructor, her years of experience with the problems of the folk of the fields, and her heart-beat for them that has lent color to the work which this year has reached 115 rural teachers representing 49 widely-diffused counties of the state.

The work last year, sponsored by the General Education Board, surpassed all expectations, and suggested the good that a prolonged attack on the educational, social and economic problems might do for the people of the forgotten areas of Arkansas. The result is that again this year the General Education Board has thrown its hearty support behind the program of rural education, now going forward at the college.

Courses Well Unified

During the current session two specialized courses are being offered—rural community background and special problems of rural farm and home life. The former, largely theoretical in nature, touching upon the relation of the background of a given community to the folkways and mores common to the folk of that community.

The latter course is mainly practical, being based on demonstrations, surveys, reports and the like. It goes into the matter of health and home economics on the one

hand, and agriculture and the Natural Sciences on the other. The division into two parts has grown out of reports on and observations of the year's work under the test of actual operation in rural sections.

One redeeming feature of the program is the following: It brings on the part of both teacher and trainees. It will be remembered that each unit of work recognizes one "whole life" of the rural people, even though it attempts to investigate into some particular phase of the whole.

Forty Key Teachers

Again the Arkansas rural education program is unique in its institution and development of the key-teacher idea. No other state has key teachers. While the idea is scarcely two years old in Arkansas, on the field are 40 of these pivotal community leaders whom Leo M. Fayot has been moved to designate as "teachers who represent the key to the rural child, opening his eyes to those things that enrich life and make it more worth living." The goal for next year is 15 additional teachers, bringing the total to 50.

Nor has the work been without results. Increased salaries, longer school terms, improved buildings, the installation of equipment, the beautification of grounds along with a greater manifestation of interest in things civic and social, indicate something of the effectiveness of the work. "The Key," a rural education publication, serves to keep the teacher of a given community definitely acquainted with the work of every community in which a key teacher is situated.

Experts Called In

Following out her theory that "Education should aim to help people to do better what they are going to be called upon to do," Mrs. Strong has called in the following specialists whose lectures and demonstrations have definitely enriched the work of the course: Mrs. Eula Peebles, home demonstration agent for Jefferson county, Pine Bluff; Miss Alma S. Keves, state director of home economics, Little Rock; Mrs. J. W. Burton, head of the laundry department, Dunbar Junior college, Little Rock; Miss Dorris Raymond, teacher of home economics, Amorel, Ark.; Fred McGarrison, representative agent of colleges and secondary schools for the Southern association, Nashville; Miss Pinkie Thrift, director of home economics, A. M. and N. college; Miss Ida Williams, graduate of cosmetic therapy, A. M. and N. college; Miss Theima Hutton, home economics department, A. M. and N. college; Dr. Nolen M. Irby, state supervisor of Negro schools, Little Rock; Mrs. J. B. Watson, art

Mrs. Annie O'Donnell, physical education, Virginia, Ark. to Barnett chapel just outside of Pine Bluff, which the principal, Maureen Brown, with the aid of the state department of education has elaborated into a "model rural school."

Rockefeller Board Gives 7 Millions

**Total of Education
Appropriations Since
1902 Is \$35,080,873**

**FISK UNIVERSITY
GIVEN \$275,000**

Afro-American
11-21-36
**37 Persons Awarded
Fellowships**

NEW YORK—A total of \$35,080,873.20 has been appropriated by the General Education Board for the education of colored people during the thirty-four-year period from 1902 until June 30, 1935, according to the body's annual report just made public.

The sum of \$29,678,074.64 has been paid, leaving an unexpended balance of \$5,402,798.56.

The sum of \$7,494,150.03 was appropriated to colored schools during 1934-1935, and \$5,715,633.93 for whites, for the same period, the report states. In addition to the amount for colored schools the Anna T. Jeanes Fund appropriated \$58,265.

Fisk Given \$275,000

The total appropriations for Fisk University amounted to \$275,000. Dillard University received grants totaling \$15,000, partly to cover the cost of clinical teaching service at its Flint-Goodridge Hospital.

Xavier University, the only higher institution for the race operated by Roman Catholics was appropriated \$53,000, to provide one-half the cost of a library building.

Appropriations totaling \$52,550 were made to assist Tuskegee in developing its program of industrial and agricultural education. Two other institutions also had added assistance on well-defined plans of development.

Four private schools, Virginia

Union, St. Augustine, Bennett and Paine received \$27,800 for books, supplies and laboratories. Other direct grants to schools included:

LeMoyne College, Memphis, Tenn., \$75,000 toward a \$120,000 permanent improvement fund; Lincoln University (Pa.) \$50,000 for repairs and additions; Louisville (Ky.) Municipal College, \$19,000 for remodeling a recently acquired building;

Wiley College, Marshall, Texas, and Texas College, Tyler, Texas, \$12,775 for remodeling of library buildings; St. Paul Normal and Industrial School, Lawrenceville, Va., and Penn Normal, St. Helena Island, N.C., \$14,100;

\$80,850 for Laboratories

The following eleven schools for equipping agricultural and science laboratories and the teaching of mechanical industries, \$80,850; Alabama State, Florida A. and M., Virginia State, Prairie View (Tex.), Kentucky State, South Carolina State, Arkansas State Normal, Southern University (La.), Alcorn A. and M., North Carolina A. and T., and West Virginia State;

Louisiana State Normal and Industrial School, \$2,250 for repairs.

Atlanta University, \$17,650; Spelman and Morehouse Colleges, \$8,694 and \$33,750, respectively; the Atlanta School of Social Work, \$10,000; Morris Brown, \$2,000 for books and \$2,000 for science equipment, and Clark University, \$2,000 for books.

Public Education

The board appropriated \$127,890 to provide for the salaries and traveling expenses of State agents in the South and \$11,350 toward the training of rural teachers.

To help the Slater Fund in its program of assistance to county schools, the board made available the sum of \$60,000 over a two-year period beginning July 1, 1935.

\$50,000 Appropriated

From the principal of the Anna T. Jeanes Fund held by the board, appropriations aggregating \$50,000 were made to Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas, and Virginia to be used for the salaries of Jeanes supervising industrial teachers.

Out of the income of the Jeanes Fund, assistance to rural school projects is provided annually through Hampton Institute and Tuskegee Institute.

To Hampton, the sum of \$1750 for work during the fiscal year beginning on July 1, 1935, was appropriated. To Tuskegee was appropriated a total of \$6,515 for disbursements to colored schools.

An appropriation of \$11,000 was made toward the budget of the Committee on Approval of Colored Schools for the period expiring on December 31, 1937.

Duke University and the University of North Carolina were allowed \$2,565 toward their cooperative plan for improving Southern race relations.

Art Exhibits Aided

The Museum of Art in New York has received \$2,836 for the

preparation and circulation among significant colleges sets of photographs of the African. An appropriation of \$2,300 was made for the publication of Prof. Charles S. Johnson's report on colored college graduates.

A grant of \$130,000 was made to Meharry Medical College at Nashville, Tenn., to help defray the expenses of the clinic held for physicians at St. Philip Hospital last year.

37 Get Fellowships

Fellowship awards were made to thirty-seven persons on the faculties of twenty privately supported institutions. Three of these were renewals; six were for short terms not exceeding three months.

Seventeen persons on the faculties of thirteen public institutions and an agricultural supervisor associated with a State department of education also received fellowship grants.

Educational Funds—1936

Julius Rosenwald Fund.

ROSENWALD DAY TO BE OBSERVED FEBRUARY 2

HOUSTON—Sunday, February 2 will be observed as Julius Rosenwald Sunday throughout the nation. The local committee made up of representatives of the Y. M. & Y. W. C. A.'s have arranged an inspiring program. Prominent white and colored speakers will appear on a program with music, all designed to create better relations between the races.

Mr. Rosenwald during his life time donated \$25,000 to more than 25 Negro Y. M. C. A. buildings in the United States. His greatest contribution was to Negro rural schools of the south. To this project he gave many millions having been first inspired by the late Booker T. Washington. The exercises will be held in the Odd Fellows Temple at 3:30 p.m. Sunday February 2. The public is invited. James D. Ryan, Chairman of Interracial Work of the Colored Branch, will preside.

Mobile, Ala., Register

January 26, 1936

NEGRO 'Y' SETS ROSENWALD RITES

Local Unit to Co-operate With National Organization In Fete

Rosenwald Day, sponsored jointly by the Rosenwald memorial committee and the National Y. M. C. A. Council, will be observed Sunday, February 2, by the colored Y. M. C. A.'s and other organizations throughout the country. The local colored Y. M. C. A. will hold memorial services for Julius Rosenwald next Sunday at 3 p.m. at its headquarters, St. Anthony and Lawrence Streets.

The educational committee, with Dr. E. T. Belsaw chairman, has already secured E. B. Bowman, executive secretary of the Central "Y"; Profs. Benjamin F. Baker, C. E. Powell and M. J. Gordon to talk on the life and work of Rosenwald, and Colored Ministerial Alliance has informed President Brown that co-operation could be expected from the ministers and churches. Music will be furnished by choruses from the colored schools.

Trenton Joins In Rosenwald Day Memorial

Jerseyites Laud Jewish Benefactor In Clubs And Churches

TRENTON, N. J.—Various churches and organizations throughout this city observed Rosenwald Day, last Sunday, in honor of the late Julius Rosenwald, who contributed to the education of the American Negro. Many of the churches read a biographical sketch of his life, others listened to the national radio program hookup which was sponsored by the National Council of the Y. M. C. A., and Chicago Rosenwald Memorial Committee, and given throughout the courtesy of the National Broadcasting Company. On the radio program with the Southernaires Dr. Leslie P. Hill, president of the Cheyney Teachers College, spoke.

Talks of the Rosenwald Schools in the South were given at the Men's Community Club of the Colored Branch of Y. M. C. A. last Thursday evening. A discussion was led by Thomas Malloy, who attended one of the Rosenwald Schools, and by Chas. Sumner Freeman, Jr., who taught in one of the schools.

The Rosenwald Hi-Y Club reviewed his life in a meeting on the same evening.

The Trenton Negro Health Week Committee received grade "A" rating and certificate for their health activities in booklet of the National Negro Health Week Committees.

Albany, Ga., Herald

February 1, 1936

JULIUS ROSENWALD MEMORIAL SERVICE WILL BE SUNDAY

The faculty and students at Georgia Normal College will join in a special memorial service Sunday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock in tribute to the late Julius Rosenwald, whose benevolences meant so much to the educational and social advancement of Negroes the world over. V. W. Hodges, dean, announced today.

"Apart from the fund which Mr. Rosenwald set up in 1917 with as-

sets of \$20,000,000 for the well-being of mankind, his known contributions amounted to a similar sum," Dean Hodges said. "The cause of Negro education shared in these gifts to the extent of several million dollars.

"We take this opportunity, therefore, in extending a most cordial invitation and welcome to our white as well as colored citizens, to be present at this service."

Mobile, Ala., Register

February 2, 1936

NEGRO PROGRAM SLATED

Rosenwald Day Will Be Observed by Mobile Group

Rosenwald Day, sponsored by the Chicago Rosenwald Memorial committee and the National Council of Y. M. C. A.'s, will be observed throughout the country today by colored Y. M. C. A.'s and other organizations. The unit will hold its memorial service at 3 p.m. at its headquarters, northeast St. Anthony and Cedar Streets. The committee chairman—has secured as principal speakers E. B. Bowman, executive secretary of the white "Y"; Prof. B. F. Baker and Prof. C. E. Powell. The colored ministerial groups will have representatives. Others who will talk are: President George Brown; Vice President J. T. Gaines; Executive Secretary E. S. Peters; Treasurer Dr. M. G. Edmunds; Committee Chairmen C. W. Allen, Sr., I. L. Pinkney and Dr. C. W. Allen, Jr. Music will be furnished by the Mobile County Training School Glee Club, Prof. W. D. Robbins, John Sawyer, Prof. C. F. Cheseborough and his music class and others.

Savannah, Ga., News

February 3, 1936

JULIUS ROSENWALD DAY CELEBRATED

Speakers Pay His Memory Tribute at College

Julius Rosenwald Day was celebrated yesterday evening by the Georgia State Industrial College at the 6 o'clock vesper services. The observance was because of Rr. Rosenwald's generosity, which did much for the colored rural schools in the South. During his life he made a large contribution to the building of the Charity Hospital in this city, and a large sum toward additional building to the Georgia State Industrial College, which included \$750 for the library of the building.

Yesterday's program was in charge of the college librarian, Luella A. Hawkins. Three students from the freshman class of the English department

of the college spoke on the works of Julius Rosenwald, and of the influence he left among the schools of the South.

Augusta, Ga., Chronicle

February 2, 1936

HAINES STUDENTS HONOR ROSENWALD

School's History Club Has Program as Tribute to Noted Philanthropist

In keeping with the nationwide celebration of the birthday of the great philanthropist and benefactor, Julius Rosenwald, the Negro History club of Haines Institute rendered a program at the regular chapel period Friday.

John Warren, president of the club, acting as master of ceremonies, told briefly of the good that Mr. Rosenwald has done and therefore the reason for such a program.

The student body sang "Lift Every Voice and Sing" after which they chanted the Lord's prayer. Louise Nelson read the 23rd Psalm.

The life of Rosenwald was read by Mattie Holman; Rosenwald as a contributor to the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A., was given by Marion Greene; Rosenwald and his contribution to schools, Eleanor Brown; The Recessional, Mabel Paden, Earnestine Horton rendered a solo arranged by Hall Johnson.

This club is under the direction of Rev. Griggs, principal and head of the department of history.

TOLEDO, O. NEWS BEE

FEB 1 1936

Honoring Julius Rosenwald

FEW men have been greater benefactors of the Negro race than was the late Julius

Rosenwald. The Indiana Avenue branch of the Young Men's Christian Association represents, in part, one of his benefactions, and it is truly fitting that this organization should set aside one day each year to honor his memory.

For educational purposes alone, to build schools for Negroes in the South, he gave

away more than \$5,000,000. This will come back a hundred times in benefits to the race. He contributed another \$650,000 to aid in financing 28 Negro Y. M. C. A. organizations throughout the country. He sponsored a great Negro housing development, and aided the race in other ways.

He didn't build these buildings and then forget about them. He established a scholarship fund to educate, in the North, young Negro teachers for the Southern schools his millions helped build. He established another fund to train young Negro men in Y. M. C. A. work.

One of the men so trained—the very first, in fact, to be aided by his scholarship fund—was Leo T. Marsh, who today does a splendid work in directing the Indiana branch.

Like the Rockefellers, James Dillard and George Foster Peabody, Julius Rosenwald has contributed to Negro welfare in a way that gives thousands of Negroes an improved social and economic base that is to aid him in the decades to come.

We are glad to see Mr. Rosenwald honored here in Toledo, in this organization doing such a fine work. It is a tribute well deserved.

ROCKEFELLER FUND SPENT \$12,725,439

Report for 1935 Discloses a Total of \$2,200,000 Budgeted for International Health.

STRESS ON PSYCHIATRY

Fields of Natural and Social Sciences Also Received More Attention Than in Past.

The Rockefeller Foundation announced yesterday that it had spent \$12,725,439 in 1935. The funds were expended to advance the foundation's program in China and to continue its activities in the fields of public health, medical, natural and social sciences and the humanities. Max Mason, retiring president of the organization, disclosed that

\$2,200,000 was budgeted in 1935 for the work of its international health division. Grants were made for research work on yellow fever, malaria, hookworm, typhoid fever and other diseases. Local and central government health services were aided in many States and nations and several grants made to educational institutions to promote the study of public health.

The report stressed the Foundation's work in the field of social structure and functioning, with special reference to practical work done in connection with international relations, social security and public administration.

Special Attention to Psychiatry

In his report, Dr. Mason, after referring to public health work and the program of rural reconstruction in China, discussed the foundation's activities in the fields of social structure, individual behavior, individual and race development and cultural appreciation and expression. Special attention had been given, he reported, to the teaching of psychiatry and the study of mental diseases and maladjustment.

The 1935 budget for work in medical sciences was \$2,733,050, of which \$1,459,450 was contributed to projects for the advancement of psychiatry. Some of the institutions receiving grants were Johns Hopkins, the Harvard Medical School, the Massachusetts General Hospital and the University of Chicago School of Medicine. Fourteen clinical projects in the psychiatric field also received aid.

Appropriations totaling \$2,426,125 were allotted to natural sciences, chiefly in connection with projects in experimental biology. The foundation administered in 1935 fifty-one fellowships in this field.

In the field of social science \$3,807,500 was spent. The work consisted of programs in the fields of social security, international relations and public administration.

Studies in Social Science

Support has been given to objective, realistic studies promising results of practical significance," the report declared. "The difficulty of obtaining such results is admittedly great, but the stakes are so important that they justify sustained and carefully directed effort."

According to the report \$1,169,440 was appropriated in the field of humanities. The program included aid to the Brooklyn Museum for the training of museum personnel, and to the New York Museum of Science and Industry for the development of new methods of museum exhibition. Substantial sums also were spent to promote progress in the fields of radio, cultural exchange by means of libraries and modern art.

The foundation contributed during 1935 to the Chinese mass education movement, the Colleges of Public Affairs and Natural Sciences at Yenching University and the Institute of Economics of Nankai University. During the year 140 fellowships were granted for work in the Chinese field.

Rosenwald Fund Gives Race \$220,000 For Schools

Over a million dollars was spent by the Julius Rosenwald fund during the past fiscal year for its various program of education and health according to a report issued this week by Edwin R. Embree, president of the fund. The exact sum spent was \$1,079,983.

Commenting on the work of the year, Mr. Embree said: "In medical services we have concentrated on making good medical care widely available to people of moderate and small means, taking special interest in pay clinics and other forms of organized medical service, and in extending the insurance principle to cover the uneven and unpredictable costs of sickness."

"In Negro higher education we are concentrating on the building up of four great university centers: Howard university in Washington, Atlanta university and affiliated colleges in Atlanta, Ga.; Fisk university in Nashville, and the new Dillard university in New Orleans. Our chief school work now is the development of rural education for both races in the South."

Sums of \$250,000, \$220,000, and \$191,000 were devoted to general education, Race university centers, and medical services, respectively, during the year, and the fund also paid in full a number of funded pledges on which during the depression it had been paying only the interest. In addition a bank loan and all outstanding indebtedness amounting to \$608,544 were cleared off. The fund held cash and securities of a market value of \$5,649,334 at the close of the fiscal year June 30, 1936.

Rosenwald Fund Spent \$1,079,983 Last Year

CHICAGO.—A total of \$1,079,983 was spent during the last fiscal year by the Julius Rosenwald fund, Edwin R. Embree, president, announced this week.

The fund spent most of this year on health work and higher education for Negroes, Mr. Embree said.

"Of Negro education," Mr. Embree said, "in Negro higher education, we are concentrating on the building up of four great university centers: Howard university in Washington, Atlanta university in Atlanta, Ga., Fisk university in Nashville, Tenn., and the new Dillard university in New Orleans. Our chief school work now is development of rural education for both races in the South."

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
December 1, 1936

PATY WILL TAKE POST WITH ROSENWALD FUND

Emory Dean Granted Leave To Become Director of Fellowships.

Raymond R. Paty, dean of men at Emory University, has been granted a year's leave of absence to accept a position as director of fellowships of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, according to announcement yesterday by President Harvey W. Cox, of Emory. The establishment of two programs of annual fellowships by the fund, continuing the negro fund and establishing a group of fellowships for southern students and leaders, was announced yesterday in Chicago by Edwin R. Embree, president of the fund. The southern fellowships were established because of the scarcity of funds and opportunities for advanced study in the south, Embree reported. In addition to Paty, members of the committee awarding the scholarships, which will average \$1,500, are W. W. Alexander, director of the Commission on Interracial Co-operation of Atlanta and acting director of Resettlement Administration, Charles S. Johnson of Fisk University, Henry Allen Moe, director of the Guggenheim fellowship fund of New York and Edwin Embree, president of the fund.

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Burlington, N. C. Times
December 1, 1936

Funds Set Aside as Educational Boost for South

Chicago, Dec. 1. —(AP)—The Julius Rosenwald fund has set aside \$75,000 a year, later to be increased to \$100,000, to establish annual fellowships for young people in the South.

The first program continues the fellowships for negroes which have been awarded informally by the fund in recent years, said Edwin R. Embree, president of the fund. The other is a new program for white southern students and leaders and aims to develop promising young people of that region through study of their own problems.

Awards will vary in amount it was said but are expected to average \$1,500.

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Opelika, Ala. News
December 3, 1936

Set Up Fellowships For Southern Youth

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R. R. Paty, dean of men at Emory University, Atlanta, has been appointed director of both sets of fellowships.

Awards will be made by a special committee composed of W. W. Alexander, director of the commission on intra-racial co-operation of Atlanta, now acting director of the Resettlement Administration; Charles S. Johnson, of Fisk University, Nashville; Henry Allen Moe, director of the Guggenheim Fellowship Fund of New York, and Edwin R. Embree, Chicago.

Educational Funds-1936
Julius Rosenwald Fund.

REPORT COVERING TWENTY YEARS EXISTENCE OF ROSENWALD FUND IS ISSUED BY EDWIN R. EMBREE

More Than Thirteen Million Dollars Given To Education And Health, Says Statement

Chicago, Dec. 3.—(ANP)—A review of the Julius Rosenwald Fund from its organization in 1917 to the present year, just issued by President Edwin R. Embree, reports total contributions by the Fund during the past two decades of \$13,236,083. Of this total \$8,816,854 has been expended on Negro education and welfare and \$4,419,229 on general activities, chiefly in medical services for people of moderate means, library extension, and general education. The present major effort of the Fund is the improvement of rural education in the South.

The life of the Fund, Mr. Embree reports, has covered two distinct periods of about a decade each. During the first decade Julius Rosenwald directed the Fund very much as a personal trust and used it chiefly to stimulate southern states and counties in the building of school-houses for Negroes. A total of 5,357 public schools for Negroes have been built in 883 counties of fifteen southern states with Rosenwald aid. During the second period the Fund, with a board of trustees chosen from their nation at large and with a group of full-time officers, has broadened its activities and increased its expenditures, contributing about \$9,250,000 during the second period as contrasted to \$4,000,000 during the first decade.

Fund Provides Present-Day Benefits

The endowment of the Fund consisted of 227,874 shares of the capital stock of Sears, Roebuck and Company. In establishing the trust, Mr. Rosenwald directed that capital as well as income might be expended at any time and that the whole fund must be expended within twenty-five years of his death. In his letter of

gift Mr. Rosenwald wrote: "I am not in sympathy with the policy of perpetuating endowment and believe more good can be accomplished by expending funds as trustees find opportunities for constructive work than by storing up large sums of money for long periods of time."

In medical economics the Fund has stimulated the development of pay clinics and hospital services for people of moderate means, and has studied various forms of health and hospital insurance.

In library service the chief contributions have been to demonstrations of county-wide library service, rural and urban, colored and white, in eleven counties of seven southern states. In general education contributions were made to the American Council on Education for national surveys and national planning and to investigations in child development.

Greatest Amount For Negro Education

The chief expenditures of the Julius Rosenwald Fund during the two decades of its life as reported in the Review are as follows:

Negro school buildings	\$5,165,281
Higher education for Negroes	2,536,206
Negro health and other Negro activities	1,115,367
Medical services, pay clinics, health insurance, etc.	994,794
Library extension	663,118
General education, social studies, and other activities	2,194,438
Administration	576,879
Total	\$13,236,083

Fund Is Now Two-Thirds Spent

The Fund has already expended about two-thirds of its endowment by selling 156,000 shares of the capital stock. The present holdings of 72,000 shares have a market value of about \$7,000,000. Since Mr. Rosenwald died five years ago, January 6, 1932, the Fund has a possible life of only about twenty years more. In higher education for Negroes the Fund has concentrated on helping to build up four important universities: Howard University in Washington, D. C., Fisk University in Nashville, Atlanta University and the new Dillard University in New Orleans. In addition it has made gifts to state colleges for Negroes and to schools and colleges under Protestant and Catholic church boards. A half million dollars has been given in fellowships to 406 of the ablest and most promising Negro students and leaders.

Covers Broad Field of Race Relations

In the field of race relations, in addition to the special interest in Negroes, the Fund has made studies of conditions in various countries where there were conflicts of race and culture and has published reports on education in Mexico, Samoa, and the East Indies, and on various aspects of race relations in the United States.

ROSENWALD REPORT SHOWS VAST SUM SPENT FOR NEGRO HEALTH AND EDUCATION IN 20 YEARS

BENEFACTOR WANTED HUGE BEQUEST TO BE SPENT IN PRESENT GENERATION

Howard, Dillard and Fisk Receive Help

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ROSENWALD FELLOWSHIPS

The Julius Rosenwald Fund announces that a number of fellowships will be available to Southerners in 1937, to be awarded in two categories: To white Southerners who wish to work on some problem distinctive to the South and who expect to make their careers in the South, and to Negroes. *Advertiser*

It is understood that no specific limit to the number of fellowships to be awarded has been set and that the grants will be limited largely by the number of applicants whose interest in particular problems are considered to merit a fellowship. *12-21-36*

While it is expected that most of the fellowships will be awarded to college graduates who wish to make advanced studies, trustees have not limited the grants to that basis. The announcement says: *Montgomery, Ala.*

The fellowships under both categories are intended to provide opportunities for advanced study or special experience to individuals who have already given evidence of exceptional ability and who wish to prepare themselves further. The fellowships are not restricted to any special subject or activity. While many of the candidates will probably contemplate advanced university work, the fellowships are open not only to scholars and scientists, but to persons who may plan to go into the professions or the fine arts, or into agriculture, journalism or creative writing, education, business or public service.

The fellowships are open to both men and women and while the age limit specified is between 22 and 35 years, ex-

ceptional cases will be judged on their merits. Candidates are also required to have completed their general college course or professional course or evidence of "maturity" and preparation which may be regarded as the equivalent of a general education at least of collegiate standard.

The amount of the award will be determined in each case on the basis of expected expenses involved and of all other factors which enter into the given application, including the length of time proposed. Most of the grants will be for one year periods, with an average of \$1,500 for the year's work.

Application forms and additional information may be obtained from Raymond Paty, Director of Fellowships, Julius Rosenwald Fund, 4901 Ellis Avenue, Chicago.

The opportunity provided for Southerners through the grant of these fellowships is another of the many fine things the Julius Rosenwald Fund has made possible in the South.

Educational Funds-1936

Other Boards

With \$1600 given by Freeman F. Gosden, Amos of the famous team of Amos 'n' Andy as a nucleus, a move is being pushed forward by **The Chicago Defender** to establish a \$50,000 scholarship fund for the education of race youths.

Mr. Gosden, a World War veteran, in a letter to Robert S. Abbott, editor and publisher of the **Defender**, stated "I will receive fifteen hundred and some odd dollars from the government as a bonus. I will add the necessary amount to make up \$1600 and give it to a fund to be used to help educate four colored boys."

This unselfish and unsolicited act on the part of the noted comedian has led to the move to create a permanent fund to be used to aid worthy students annually.

In order that this fund may be made permanent, **The Chicago Defender** is making an appeal to World War veterans to line up with the movement. While Amos gave his entire check to the cause of Race education, other veterans are not being asked to contribute as much. All that is asked is that each veteran give \$1.00.